

## Annual Report of M.O.H.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

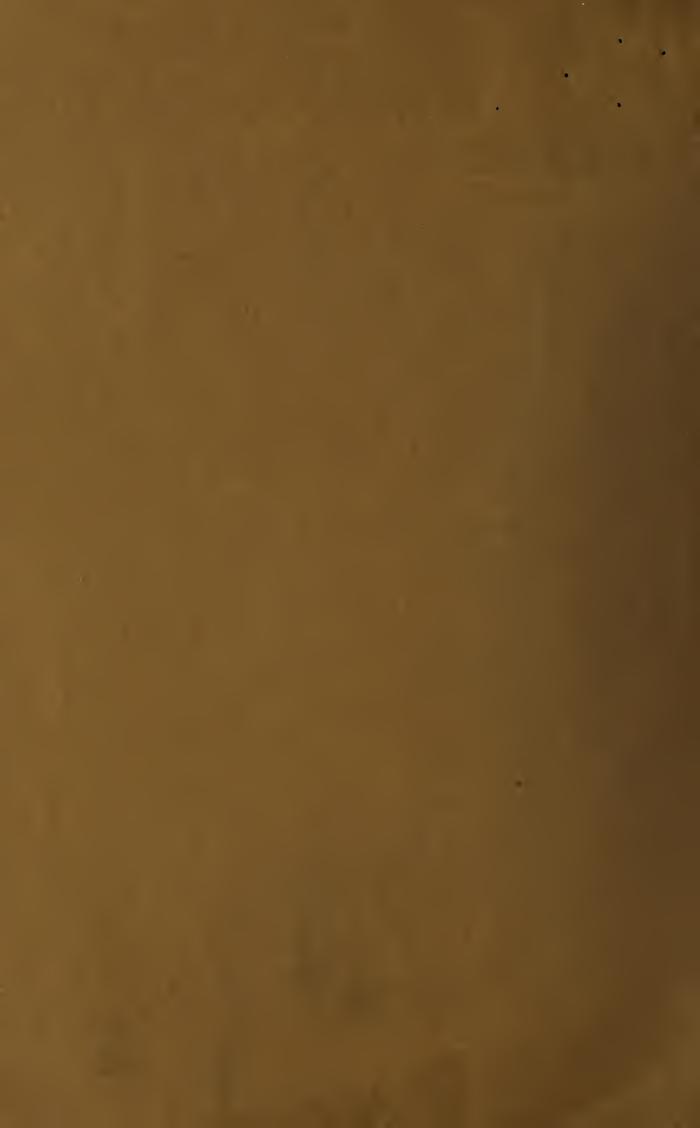
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

and the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1937

John Cordle, Ltd., Premier Press, Felixatowe.





## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

#### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Urban District of Felixstowe for the year 1937 with which is incorporated the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

## MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1937. I commence with a tabular statement of the particulars required in this form by the Ministry of Health.

#### Public Health Officers:

Medical Officer of Health: G. J. Conford, M.A., D.M. OXON. Sanitary Inspector: Robert Greenwood, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Area of District in acres	4281
Population estimated to middle of 1937	12732
Estimated number of inhabited houses	• 3542
Rateable Value £	,137901
Sum represented by a penny rate	£550
Total number of live births 143 M. 69	
Legitimate M. 67	F. 70
Illegitimate M. 2	F. 4
Birth rate per 1000 of estimated population	11.2
Rate per 1000 live and still births	11.2
Deaths Total 147 M. 67	F. 80
Death rate per 1000 estimated population	11.5
Deaths from puerperal causes	Nil
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	5
Legitimate 3 Illegitimate 2	
Rate per 1000 registered births	35
Death rate of legitimate infants per 1000	
legitimate live births	21
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1000	
illegitimate births registered	333
Deaths from Cancer—all ages	20
" Measles	Nil
,, Whooping cough	Nil
" Diarrhœa under 2 years of age	Nil



My estimate of the population to the middle of 1937 is 12732. I have deducted 4 from the Registrar General's estimate of 12460 for 1936, four being the excess of deaths over births, and added 296, *i.e.* 3 for each of the 92 inhabited houses in excess of the number estimated for 1937.

On this estimate, our birth rate is 11.2, this being three per thousand lower than the rate for the whole of England and Wales.

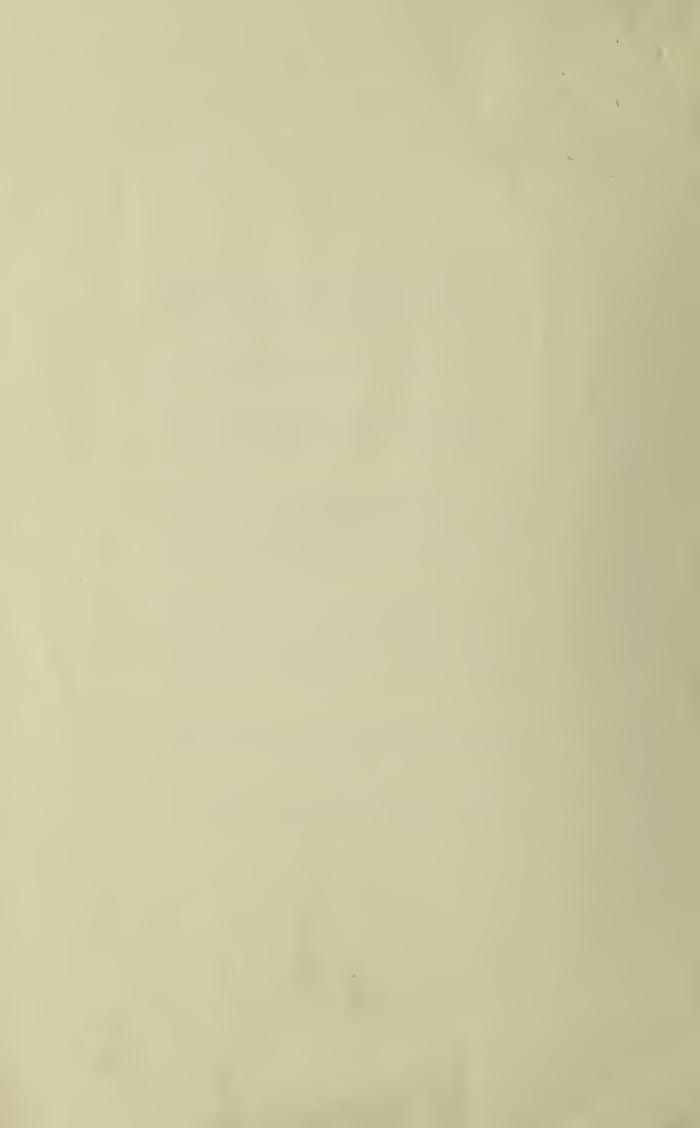
The deaths registered in the district were 141, the inward transfers were 21 and the outward 15, so that the total number belonging to the district is 147. The death rate thus works out at 11.5, which is 1 per thousand lower than the rate for the whole country.

There were five deaths of infants under one year of age, so that the rate per thousand births registered is 35—a very low figure. Two of these deaths were of illegitimate children so that if we separate the legitimate from the illegitimate infantile mortality rate, we get 21 per thousand births registered for legitimate infants and 333 per thousand for the illegitimate. The legitimate births were 137 and the illegitimate 6.

There were no deaths from any of the notifiable infectious diseases except tuberculosis, of which there were six, five pulmonary and one tubercular meningitis. The tuberculosis death rate is thus only .4 per thousand of the population of the district and about 4 p.c. of the total deaths. The mortality from cancer is much heavier. Twenty deaths occurred giving a rate of 1.5 per thousand of population and 13.6 of the total deaths.

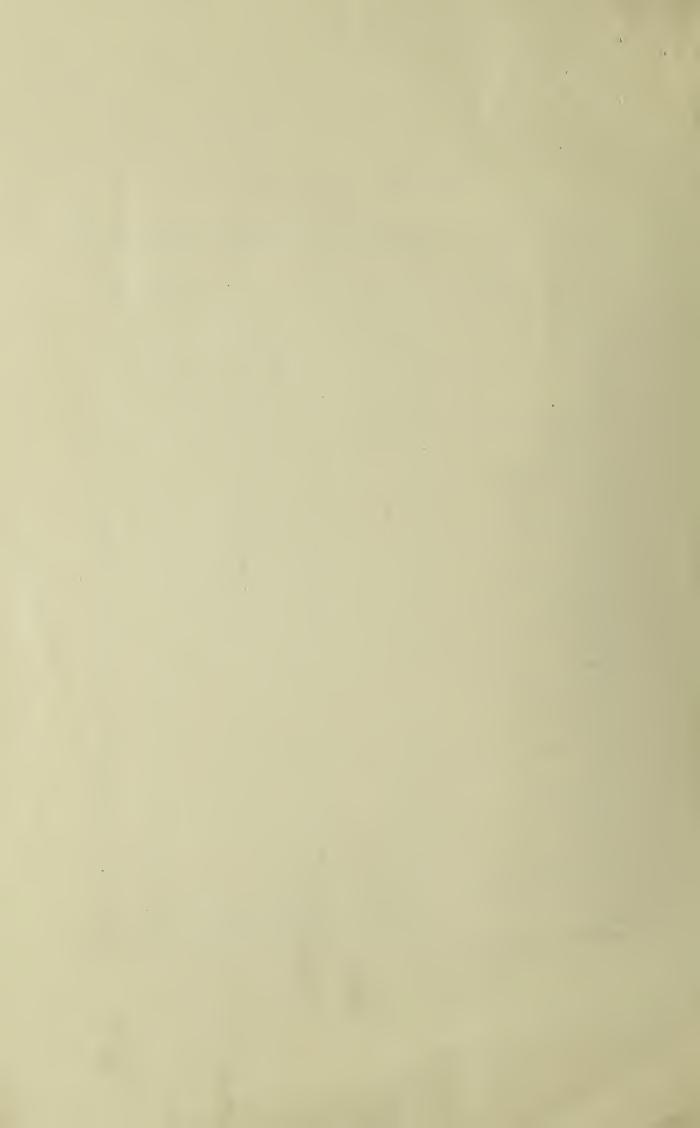
I have added a special Table of the Causes of Death, and ages in the outward and inward transfers, and another setting out the regions affected and the age periods in those properly belonging to the district who died from cancer.

The Registrar General's Mortality Table, his estimate of the population and the corrected rates will be printed separately as soon as they are received, and will be inserted into this report.

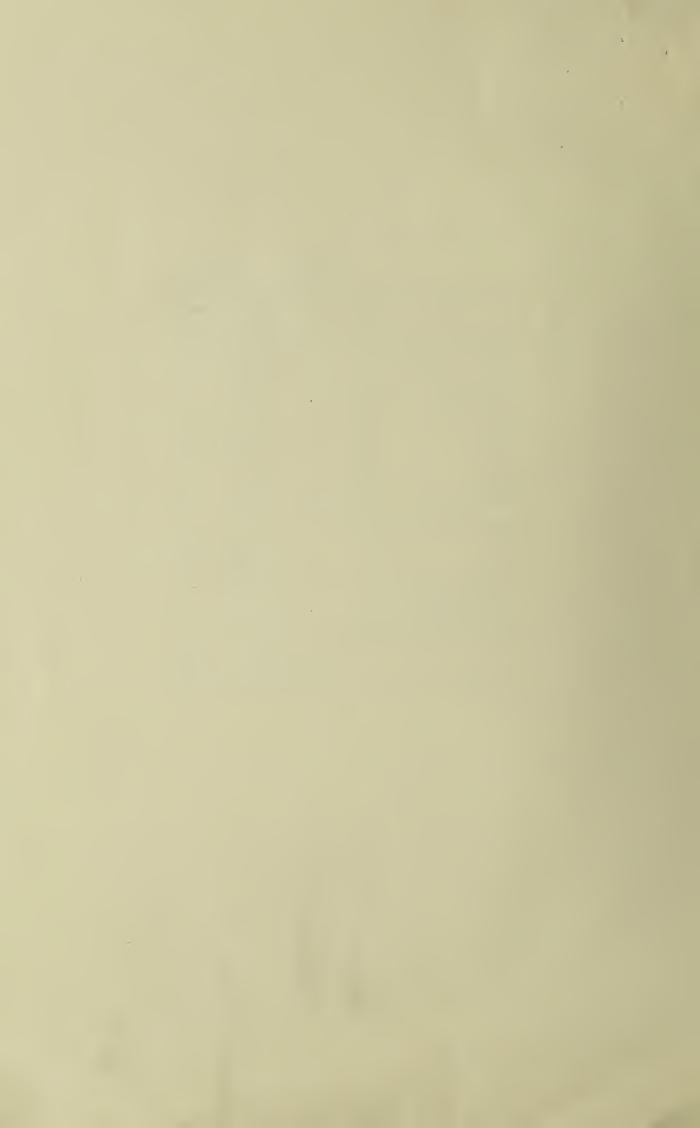


## MORTALITY TABLE FOR 1937.

DISEASES			0-	1		AG		PEI	RIOI 15-		25.	-45	45-0	35	65 &	over	$\mathbf{T}c$	tal	Total both Sexes
DIDINGIA		_	M	F	M	F	м	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
a 11 25 31 17 4 11	. 4.*														11	21	11	21	32
Senile Myocardial Degene													2	5	11	7	9	12	
Organic Heart Disease	•••													9	7	- 1		12	21
Aneurism of Aorta													1				1		1
Pneumonia		••			1	1							2		2	1	5	2	7
Bronchitis	•••					1						l		l		3	1	6	7
Pleurisy	•••											l						1	1
Asthma	•••	•••													1		1		1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage an Thrombosis	d 												3	2	3	8	6	10	16
Angioma of Brain									1								1		1
Encephalitis Lethargica		,										1						1	l
Disseminated Sclerosis													- 7	1				1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis									1		1	1	1	1			3	2	5
Tubercular Meningitis										1								1	l
Diabetes									1				1	1		1	1	2	3
Myelogenous Lenkæmia													1				1		1
Osteitis Fibrosa																1		1	1
Cerebral Abscess											1		1				1		1
Septicæmia (Mastoid)			L				1										1		1
Nephritis			L											2		4		6	6
Intestinal Obstruction															1		1		1
Cirrhosis of Liver			l										1				. 1		1
Gastric Ulcer			L										1		1		2		2
Senile Gangrene																1		1	1
Cancer												2	3	3	6	6	9	11	20
Enlarged Prostate															1		1		1
Cholecystitis														ı				1	1
		,											2				2		2
Accidental Deaths											3				1	1	4	1	5
Congenital Malformations	s, etc.		5								ľ						5		5
			_		_		_												
Totals			5	-	1	2	l	-	2	1	4	6	19	17	35	54	67	80	147



	INWARD TRANSFERS		OUTWARD TRANSFERS	3
Disease	Sex and age	Total	Sex and age	Total
Myocardial Degeneration	M. 77, F. 82, 81, 76	4	M.73, F 76,73	3
Organic Heart Disease	M. 66, 59, F. 68	3	м. 68, 8	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Thrombosis	M. 56, F. 67	2	F. 63	1
Cerebral Abscess	M. 52	l		
Cancer	F. 79, 77, 40	3	M.65, F.62,53	3
Septicæmia	M. 8	l	F. 21	1
Nephritis	F. 65, 61	2		
Accidental Deaths	M. 44, 42, 25	3	М. 28	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	F. 40	1		
Diabetes			M. 79, F. 64	2
Bronchitis			М. 68	1
Strangulated Hernia with Pulmonary Embolism after operation			м. 78	1
Congenital Heart Disease	М. 1.	1		
		21		15

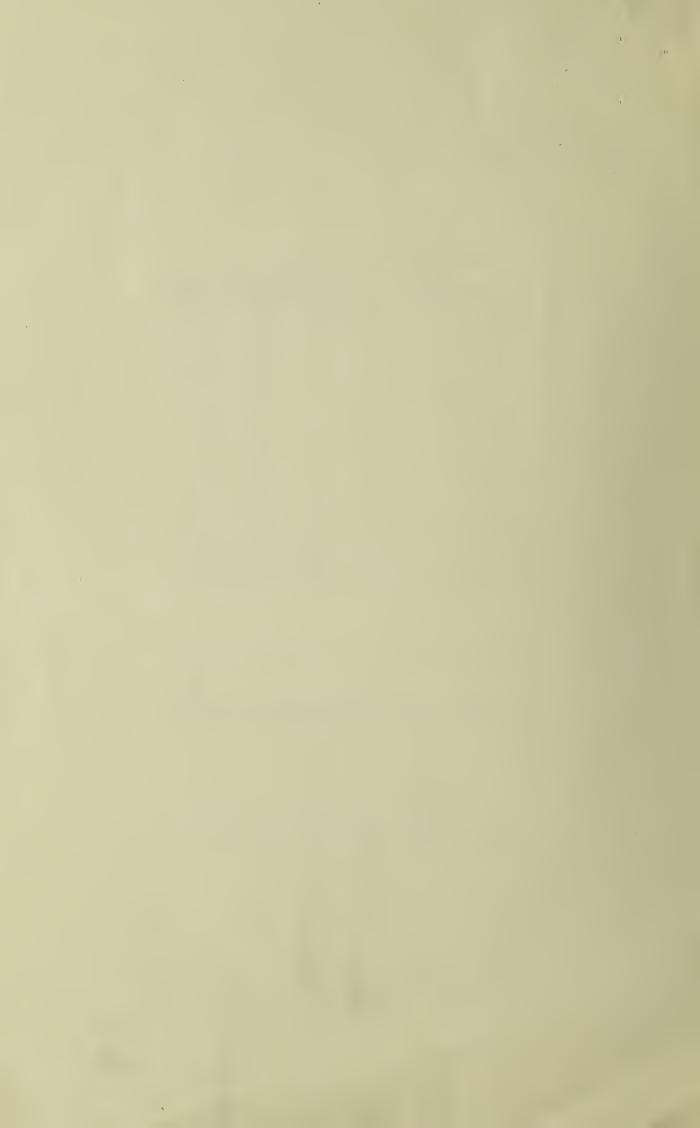


CANCER MORTALITY TABLE FOR 1937.

Regio	n affec	eted	25	-45		Per 5-65		over	· To	tals
Gullet			 M	F	М	F	M 1	F	M 1	F
Stomach							2	2	2	2
Larynx	•••				1				l	
Breast		•••				1		1		2
Colon and	Rect	um				1		2		3
Pancreas					1				1	
Liver	•••						1		1	
Bladder					1			1	1	1
Prostate		•••					2		2	
Uterus				l						ı
Ovary				1		1				2
Total	s			2	3	3	6	6	9	11

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1937.

	Age Periods													nitted pital
Disease		5-	10	10	-15	15	-20	20	-35	35	-45	To	tals	Adın to Hos
Scarlet Fever		М	F 4	М	F 2	M l	F l	М	F	М	F	M l	7	7
Diphtheria .			1										ı	1
Pneumonia .								1				ı		
Puerperal Fever	۱.								2				2	2
Totals	-		5		2	1	1	1	2			2	10	10



### TUBERCULOSIS TABLE FOR 1937.

NEW CASES

DEATHS

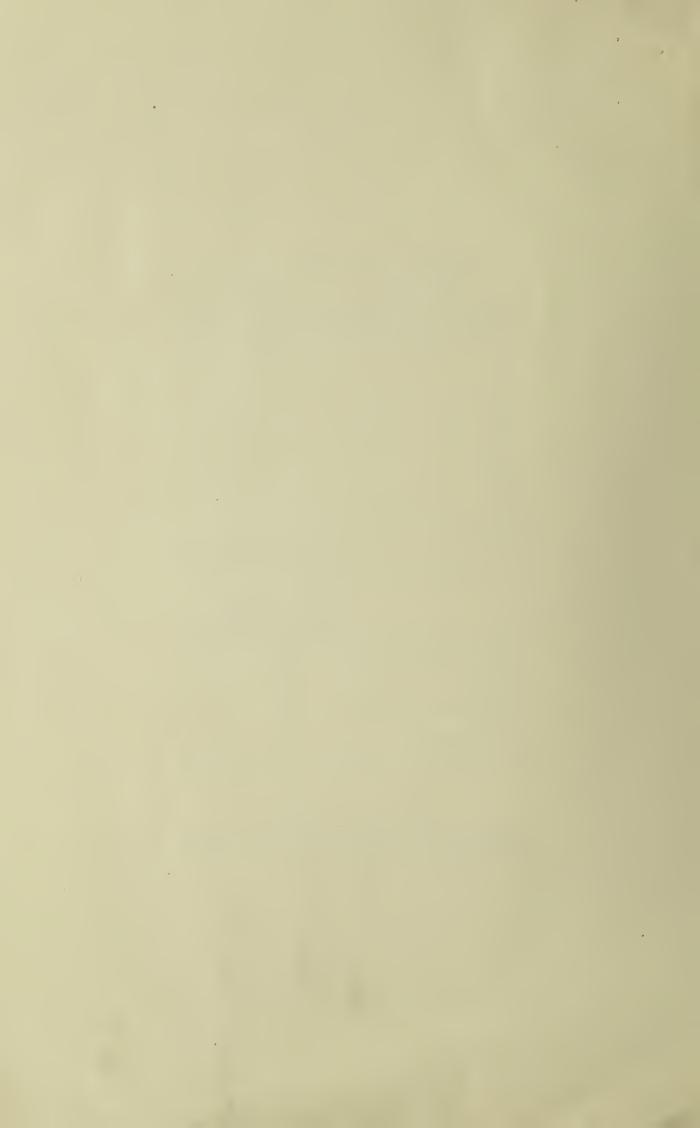
Aged	Respir	atory	Ne Respi	on- ratory	Tot	tals	Respir	atory	y Non- Respiratory			als	
0-1	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1-5													
5-15			1	1	ı	1							
15-25		2		1		3	1			1	1	1	2
25-45	2	2		1	2	3	1	1			1	1	2
45-65	1				1		1	1			1	1	2
65 and over													
Totals	3	4	1	3	4	7	3	2		1	3	3	6

### TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER FOR 1937

ΓALS
6
1
1
6

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Again we have a record minimum in the number of notified infectious diseases, the total being 12 as compared with 14 last year.



There were 8 cases of scarlet fever, 7 of which were treated in the Isolation Hospital, Ipswich, as was also the single case of Diphtheria. Two cases of puerperal fever were notified and isolated and treated in Hospital, and one case of pneumonia in the married quarters at Landguard Fort was treated in the sick quarters there.

In all cases of diphtheria, the contacts are swabbed and treated with prophylactic doses of serum. In every case of infectious disease instructions are given as to the quarantine of contacts, the houses are visited by the sanitary inspector and the necessary disinfection of rooms, clothing, bedding, etc. is done by the Council's officials.

I receive notices from the head teachers of schools when children are absent through Measles, Chicken Pox, Whooping cough or Mumps, but there has been no severe epidemic of any of these diseases.

I have set out in tabular form the details as to the ages and sex of the patients suffering from infectious disease, and the numbers admitted to hospital.

The arrangements for removal of patients are made with the Sanitary Authority at Ipswich, and are unchanged since my last report. Laboratory facilities are provided by the County Sanitary Authority.

The County Medical Officer of Health is always ready to assist with his opinion and advice in any case of doubt or difficulty in dealing with infectious disease, and should a case of small pox occur, he would undertake its removal and arrange for its isolation and treatment in a special hospital.

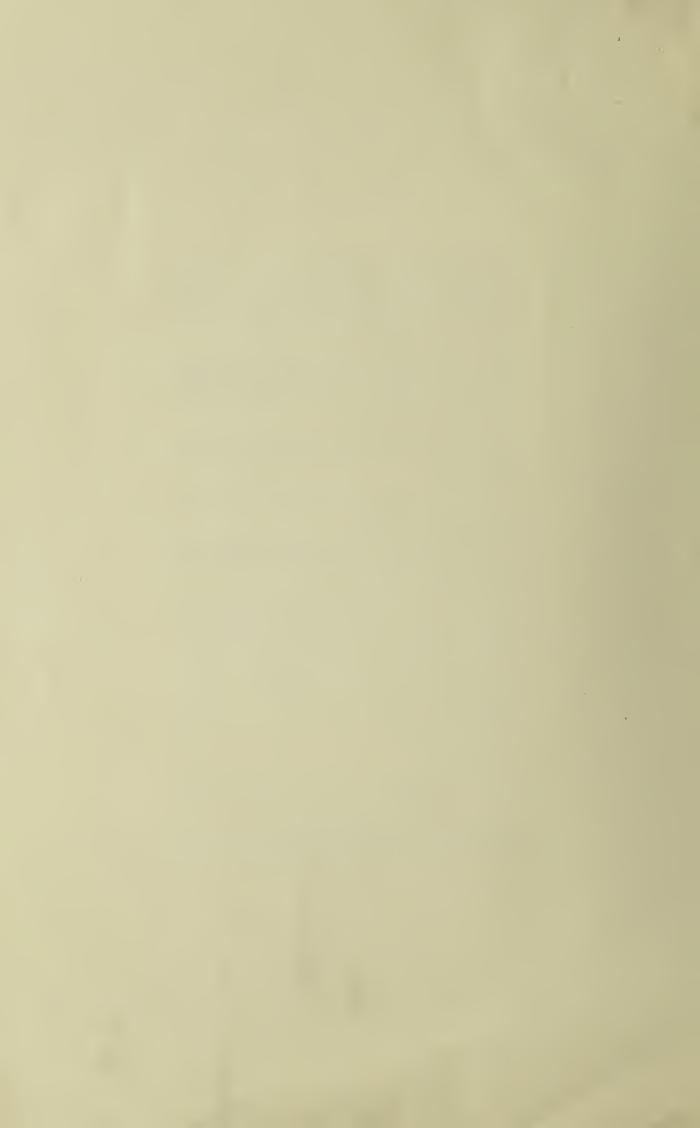
Cases of puerperal fever or doubtful cases of puerperal pyrexia are received into the Isolation Hospital at Ipswich.

Tuberculosis is notified by me to the County Sanitary Authority, which undertakes the Domiciliary or Sanatorium treatment of the patients.

A Clinic for Venereal diseases is held at the East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich.

Antitoxin for diphtheria and certain other vaccines and sera for use by the practitioners of the town in their treatment of patients, are provided free if desired.

I have not dealt with Milk supply, food inspection, bakehouses and slaughter houses, as all matters in connection with these subjects are treated fully in elaborate detail by the Sanitary Inspector in his report, which is appended to mine.



Expenses of Hospital Isolation, Treatment and Removal of Patients Suffering from Infectious Disease, and Disease Prevention.

For the financial year ending March 31st, 1937.

· ·	0				
Cost of removal and mainte Re-imbursements from patie		f patients	£ 136	s. 9	d.
Net Cost ·· ···			119	9	
Net Cost			117		
Infectious Dis	ease Pr	evention:			
			£	s.	d.
Wages			152	11	2
Disinfectants and Sundries			23	3	5
Meat Inspections, bacterial	counts,	etc.	14	17	C
Vaccines and sera			6	0	0
Books, forms, etc., and post	age		16	4	5
Carting by contract				12	C
Proportion of cost of depot			1	9	C
Proportion of cost of Stable	S			2	6
Bad debts .				11	6
Sanitary Inspector's Confer-	ence all	owance	7	7	6
Car allowance for Sanitary			36	9	8
Total Expenses			378	17	2

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Since my last Report, additions have been made to the Cottage Hospital, which has now 3 emergency wards of one bed each and two private wards in addition to the 23 ordinary beds. Patients are received from Kirton, Falkenham and Trimley as well as from our own Urban District. The arrangements of the Contributory Scheme and the scale of payment for patients inadmissible under this Scheme continue as stated in my previous reports.

The Bartlet Convalescent Home receives patients from the East Suffolk Hospital only, and the Herman de Stern Home from the London Hospital. The Suffolk Convalescent Home receives patients from all districts for a small weekly payment if recommended by a subscriber's letter, and has also a few beds for the reception of patients not so recommended who are charged about 30/- weekly.

There are two private Nursing Homes, one of which is fully equipped for operations.



Five fully trained nurses, three of whom hold the C.M.B. certificate, are practising in the District. These are not included among the Nurses employed by the Felixstowe District Nursing Association.

#### MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

This is under the charge of a voluntary committee of ladies and is worked by the District Nurses, three in number, all of whom hold the C.M.B. certificate and attend confinements with or without a medical attendant. They also do general nursing in the district. In addition there is a Queen's Nurse employed in part time health visiting.

The Centre is held every Thursday at the Salvation Army Hall, Walton, where the Clinic is attended by a Lady Medical Officer appointed by the East Suffolk County Council.

The Clinic is held on the first Monday in each month at the same hall.

There is also a Welfare Centre at Kirton, the session being held on the second Wednesday in each month, but this is worked by the District Nurses only and is not attended by a doctor.

In all cases the sessions are from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

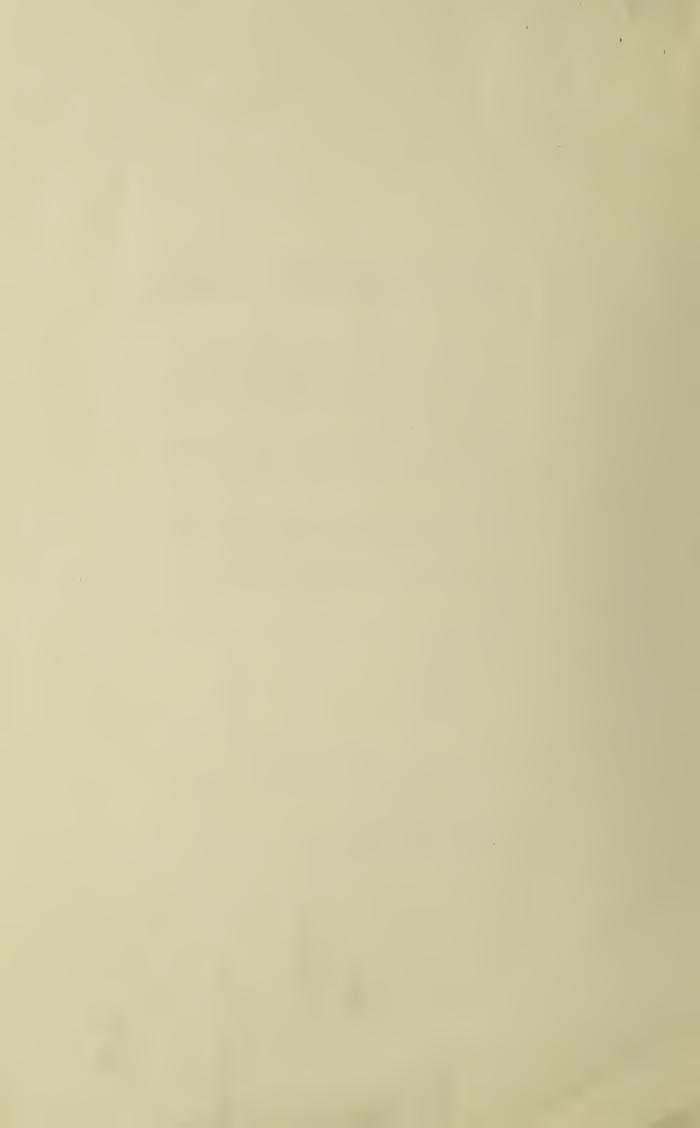
Milk, Cod liver oil, Virol and patent foods are provided without charge for necessitous cases and sold at cost price to others.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with both centres:—

General visits			•••	4412
Maternity				1301
Midwifery				121
Ante-natal		• • •		342
Health visits	•••			443
Post natal			• • •	67

In addition to these the work done by the part time Health Visitor, Nurse Barnes, is epitomised as follows:—

Visits to children of one month to one year	r	551
Visits to children aged one year to five year	.rs	1023
Ante-natal – first visits	• • •	8
Ante-natal – subsequent visits		9
initiant ine protection viene	• • •	34
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	<b>3</b> 6	visits
Tuberculosis, Surgical Cases, etc.	38	visits



#### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of Felixstowe and District is obtained from a well in the deep chalk, situated at Rushmere, about eight miles distant from Felixstowe. As stated in my previous reports for many years, this water is of great organic purity and completely protected from surface contamination, though it contains a minute proportion of soluble bicarbonate of iron, which, on subsequent oxidation, is deposited in the pipes and so gives rise to occasional turbidity when these are flushed.

During the year there has been some more or less public discussion about the possibility of using our Spa water for medicinal or curative purposes and it was deemed advisable to have exhaustive examinations carried out to settle the matter.

It had been urged that spectroscopic examination might reveal the presence of rare metals in minute quantities or that the spa water might be radio-active.

A complete examination was accordingly made by Mr. Lincolne Sutton, the County Analyst, both of the Spa water and the water supply of the town from the Rushmere well, so that the two could be compared.

The following is an extract from Mr. Lincolne Sutton's report:—

"Both waters are of great organic purity, the chief difference between them lies in the greater salinity and iron and magnesia content of the Spa water. There is little difference in the hardness. Rather surprisingly the Rushmere water contains more sulphate than the Spa.

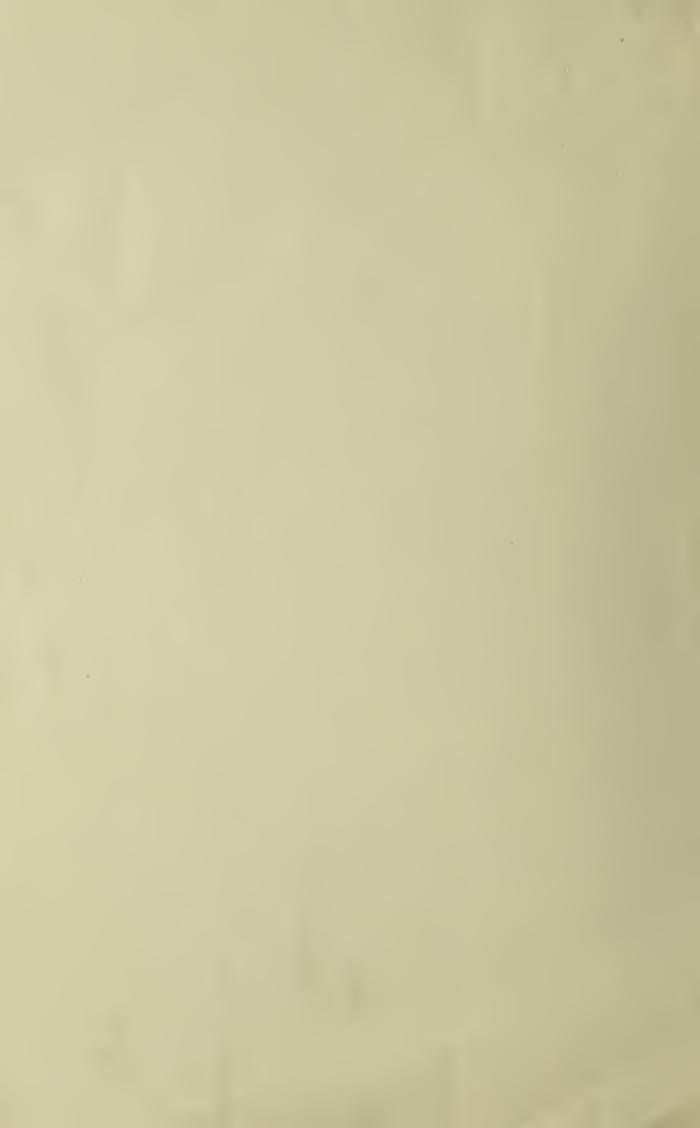
I have had a spectroscopic examination made and the print shews that there are no metals present other than those mentioned in the certificate."

I append the full reports of the two analyses printed side by side for purposes of comparison, and I may add that if the Spa water were aerated with Carbonic acid gas immediately it is drawn from its source, and bottled at once it might justly be sold as a mild ferruginous water.



	Spa Bore Well 8.11.37	Rushmere Deep Well 8.11.37
	Grains p	oer gallon
Free and Saline Ammo	nia 0.0315	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	nil	nil
Chlorine as Chlorides	26.8	4.2
Sodium Chloride	44.2	6.92
Nitrogen as Nitrates	nil	0.14
Nitrites	nil	nil
Oxygen absorbed	0.011	nil
Total Solids	63.7	28.7
Total hardness	17.4	15.6°
Permanent hardness	7.2°	4.1•
Temporary hardness	10.2°	11.5°
Silicia	0.42	0.91
Alumina	0.058	0.069
Iron oxide, in solution	0.026	0.01
Lime, CaO	7.0	8.47
Magnesia, MgO	4.58	0.907
Sulphuric Anhydride, S	0.721	2.4
Free Carbonic Acid	1.62	1.08
Iron oxide in sediment	1.21	negligible
Soda	18.75	3.67
Potash	traces	faint trace
Strontium and Lithium	faint trace	faintest trace
Appearance	Heavy sediment o Iron oxy-carbonat	

(Signed) W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C., Public Analyst.

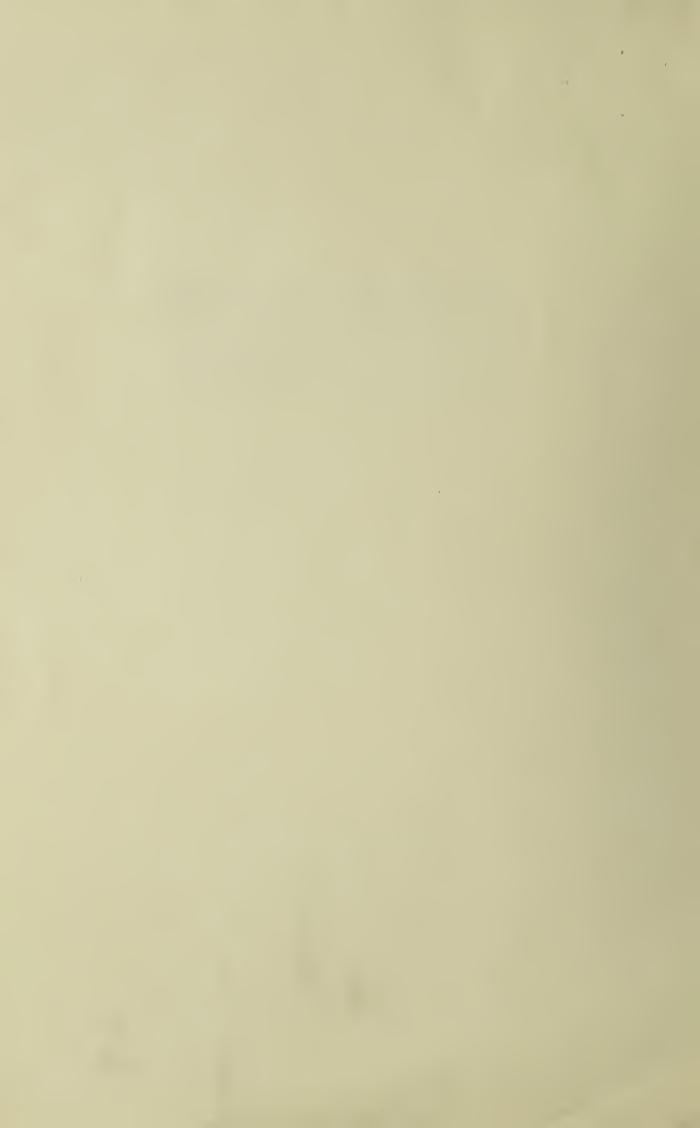


There is, however, a matter in connection with the water supply which requires the immediate attention of the Council, I allude to the water supply for the houses at Felixstowe Ferry. The report of Mr. Greenwood, the Sanitary Inspector, shews that the water supply for the houses is not only utterly inadequate, but in its mode of distribution, liable to contamination, so that in certain circumstances it might become a source of danger to the Public Health. A proper and adequate supply of water to the houses at Felixstowe Ferry should be provided without further delay.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. CONFORD, D.M., M.O.H.



May 7th, 1938.

Since the publication of my Report the following data has been received:—

INWARD TRANSFERS OF DEATHS.

Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Thrombosis—4 cases aged 86, 80 (M), 66, 2/12 (F).

Cancer of Bowel—2 cases aged 69 (M), and 46 (F).

Heart Disease—3 cases aged 70 (M), and 85, 81 (F).

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—1 case aged 52 (M).

Diverticulitis—1 case aged 56 (M).

OUTWARD TRANSFER.

Cerebral Thrombosis—1 case aged 57 (F).

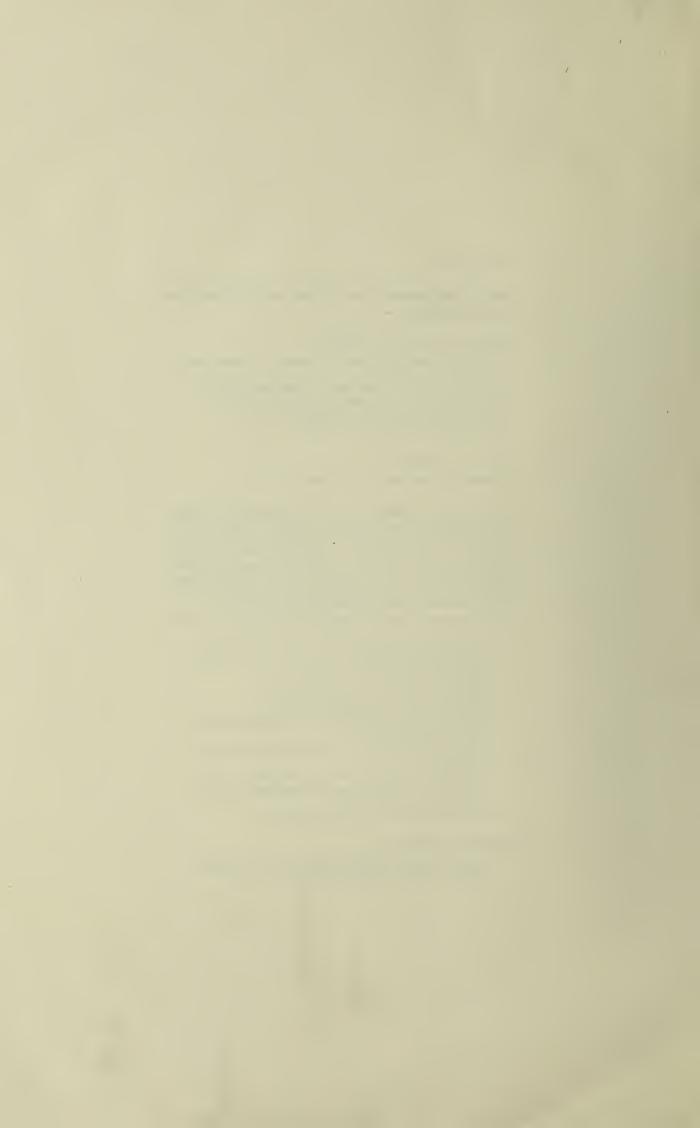
There is thus an addition of 10 to the total properly belonging to the district, making a total of 153, but the table received from the Registrar-General on May 7th gives us a total of 160, an excess of 7 over the numbers received by me. I am unable to explain this discrepancy as I have received the weekly returns regularly and also the list of transfers from the County M.O.H. but it necessitates modifications of the total death rate and of the special rates for cancer and tuberculosis.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population is 12,560.

Birth Rate (Total births 145)—11.5 per thousand. Death Rate (Total deaths 160)—12.7 per thousand. Deaths of infants under 1 year—7.
Rate per thousand births registered—48.
Legitimate births—139. Illegitimate—6.
Death rate per 1000 legitimate births—43.
Death rate of illegitimate children per 1000 illegitimate births registered—166.
Deaths from Cancer—25. Rate per 1000 estimated population—1.9.
Deaths from Tuberculosis—7 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary. Rate—.5 per 1000 pulmonary or .6 if all forms are included.
Still Births—M. 1, F. 3 (All legitimate).

#### Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever 8, Diphtheria 1, Pneumonia 1, Puerperal Fever 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 1.



REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S MORTALITY TABLE for 1937.

DISEA	SE		DEATHS				
			M	F	Total		
Measles		•••	1		1		
Influenza			2	1	3		
Encephalitis Lethars	gica			1	1		
Pulmonary Tubercul	losis		4	3	7		
Other Tubercular D	iseases	•••		1	1		
Cancer		•••	10	15	25		
Diabetes			1	2	3		
Cerebral Hæmorrhag	ge, etc.	•••	4	10	14		
Heart Diseases		•••	21	32	53		
Aneurism		•••	1		1		
Other Circulatory D	iseases	•••	3	2	5		
Bronchitis			1	4	5		
Pneumonia			2	2	4		
Other Respiratory D	iseases		1		1		
Peptic Ulcer		•••	1		1		
Cirrhosis of Liver		•••	1		1		
Other Liver Disease	S	•••		1	1		
Other Digestive Dis	eases	•••	1		1		
Nephritis		•••		6	6		
Congenital Debility,	Premat	urity, etc.	5	1	6		
Senility			1		1		
		•••	2		2		
Other Deaths by vio	lence	•••	6	2	8		
Other defined Disea	ses		5	4	9		
Totals			73	87	160		



#### SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

#### 1. (a) WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of new property, no new connections were made to the public water supply. There are a number of cottages, farms, and some newly erected houses supplied by shallow wells. It was not found necessary to take any samples of water from private wells during the year.

Two samples of the public supply were taken at the deep well at Rushmere. An analysis of the water is given in the Medical Officer's report.

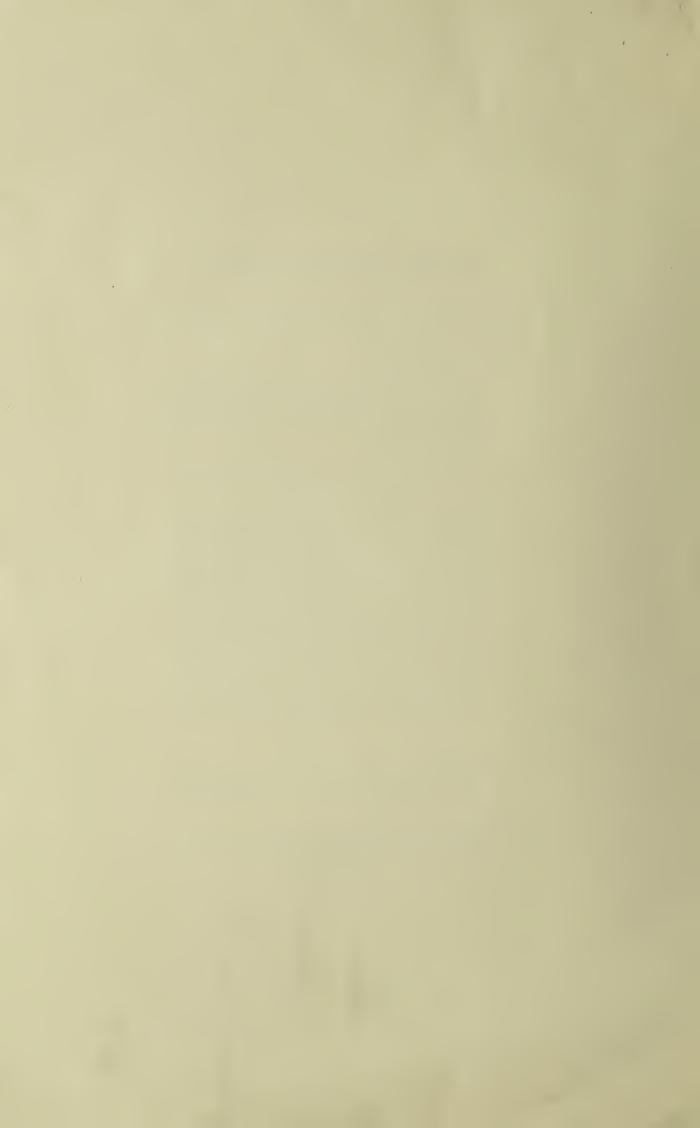
The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year except at Felixstowe Ferry where the supply is inadequate. This was commented on in last year's report. There has since been no diminution in the supply; the 1" supply pipe is periodically flushed to keep it clear. New houses in this part of the district are to be supplied from a deep well so that the existing properties are not affected either for better or worse. There are times during the season when the supply tank at the Ferry is empty and can only be filled by connecting to the main at Golf House as is done when flushing out the pipe. It is not practicable to maintain this pressure continually, lest the pipe line is damaged. Normally, the supply has to run the gauntlet of the nearer properties to reach the ones farther away. A detailed report on the water supply at the Ferry is being considered by the Public Health Committee.

#### (b) DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE.

870 yards of new sewers and 508 yards of surface water drains were laid during the year. Disposal is by sea outfall. Surface water is drained to a separate system.

#### 2. RIVERS & STREAMS.

No action has been necessary to check the pollution of rivers and streams during the year.



#### 3. (a) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

95 new houses were built during the year. Four of these are drained to septic tanks. One pail closet was voluntarily converted to a water closet connected to a cesspool.

# (b) PUBLIC CLEANSING. (This is under the control of the Surveyor).

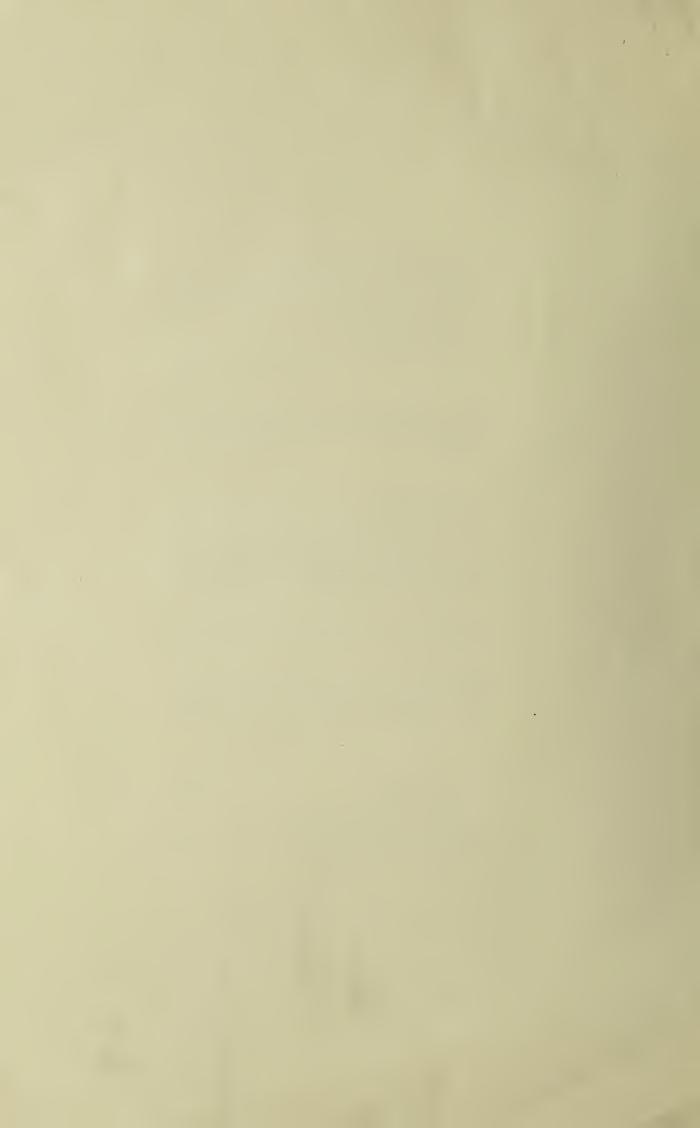
House refuse is collected twice weekly from all parts of the town throughout the year and three times weekly from hotels and large establishments during the summer. Certain premises are given a daily collection during the height of the season. All house refuse is burnt at the refuse destructor.

Pail closets are emptied twice weekly throughout the year and three times weekly at Felixstowe Ferry during the season.

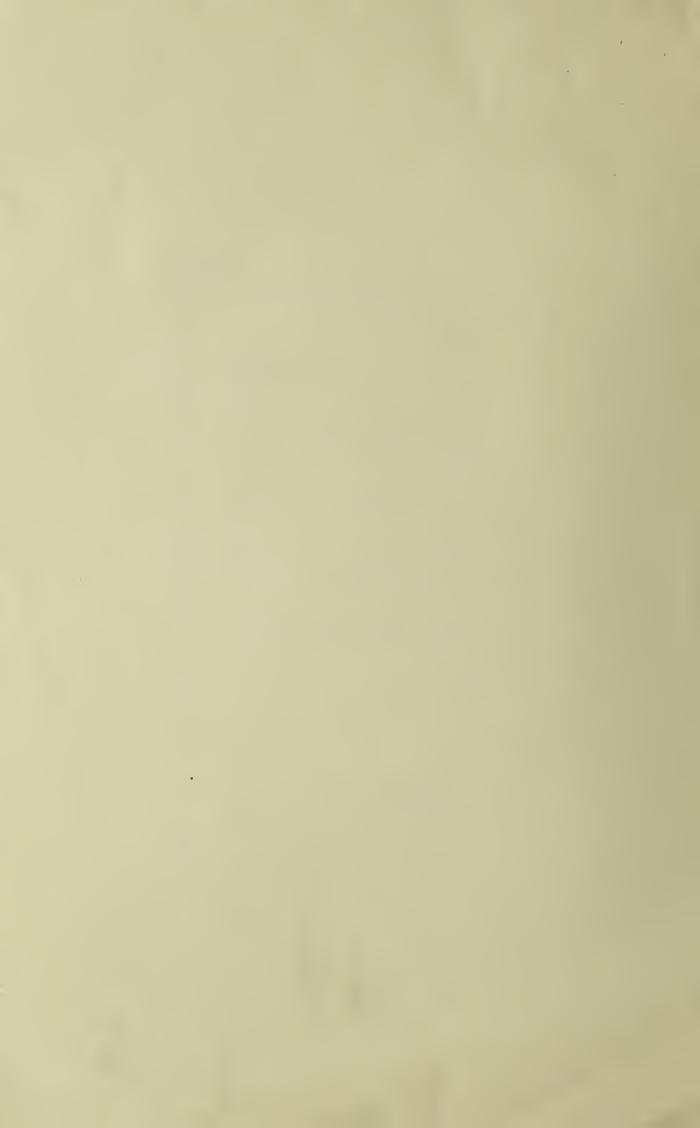
In those parts of the district where sewers are available, and the conversion of this type of convenience is practicable, the pail closets are not emptied. This is not a satisfactory arrangement in every case, as some of the smaller properties have gardens too small to be used year after year for the disposal of night soil.

#### (c) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Complaints received	•••	•••	145
Number of houses inspec-	ted under t	the Public	
Health Act and Hou	sing Acts	••	109
Number of houses inspe	ected and	recorded	
under the Housing	Act		38



			mber of spections	
Houses under the Public Health Act and				
Housing Acts			388	
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS				
Bakehouses	•••	•••	57	
Fishfryers			51	
Beach Hut sites		•••	19	
Stables, Piggeries and kee	ping of an	imals, etc.	37	
Overcrowding		•••	26	
Refuse accommodation		•••	300	
Ice Cream premises	•••	•••	13	
Tents, Vans, etc			24	
Sanitary defects and nuisa	nces		76	
Offensive accumulations			71	
Smoke observations			16	
Houses re Vermin			16	
Cesspools and septic tanks			31	
Closet accommodation		***	34	
Interviews		•••	109	
MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS				
Cowsheds	• • •	•••	25	
Dairies and Milkshops			72	
Samples of milk taken			43	
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION				
Slaughterhouses			1229	
Butchers' Shops	•••		77	
FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS AC	т	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Factories (including factor		uses)	33	
Workshops		•••	54	
DRAINAGE				
Drains examined			81	
Tested with water			9	
Tested with smoke			16	
Cleared			29	
Defective drains repaired	or relaid		169 feet	
MISCELLANEOUS			200 1001	
Schools		•••	10	
Water samples			2	
Council Houses			• 3	
Shops inspected (Shops A	ct)		82	
Water courses	•••		1	
Infectious diseases		•••	14	
	Total of I	nspections	3048	



### (d) SHOPS ACT 1934.

The Council are responsible for the administration of Sec. 10 of the Act relating to heating, ventilation and sanitary accommodation in shops, and the County Council for the general administration of the various shops (Closing Hours and Sunday Trading) Acts.

Number of shops inspected during the year 61
Number of inspections made for the purpose 82
DEFECTS FOUND REMEDIED

EFEC15	LOOND	REMED
Closet accommodation		
(a) Not provided or insufficien	t 5	5
(b) Not separate for sexes	3	3
No provision for maintaining a		
reasonable temperature	6	2
Lack of ventilation	1	1
	_	
	15	11

Two Certificates of Exemption were issued in respect of shops not provided with closet accommodation on the premises after arrangements had been made to provide the required accommodation on adjoining premises.

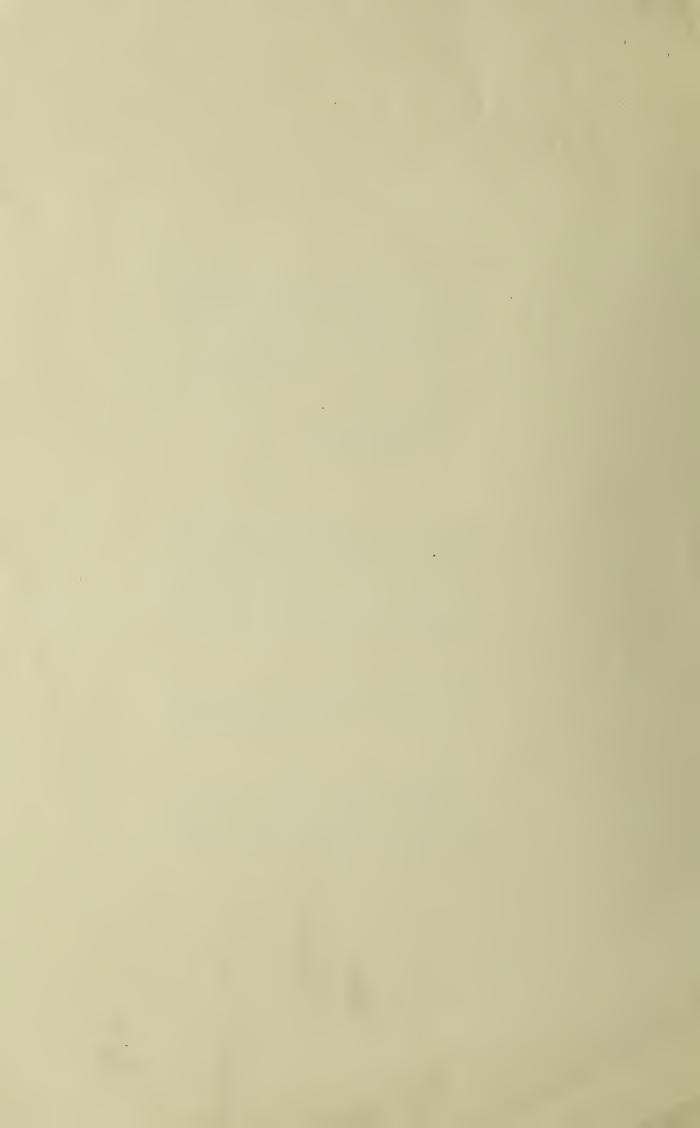
Six cases of shops not being provided with means of heating were reported and only two remedied. The vague wording of the Act which does not define "reasonable temperature," nor indicate which class of shops ought to be heated and which not, makes uniform application of the Act difficult.

#### (e) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The district is free from industrial smoke. Several complaints of smoke nuisances from restaurant kitchens were received and 16 observations were made during the year. One notice was served under the Smoke Abatement Act.

### (f) SWIMMING BATHS & POOLS.

There is one privately owned sea water swimming pool in the district. The pool is provided with chlorination, filtration, and aeration plant, the whole of the water passing through the plant every 12 hours. No official sample of the water was taken for bacteriological or other examination.



# (g) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of houses found to be infested with bed bugs during the year :

Council Houses			Nil
Other houses	•••	•••	3
Number disinfested			3

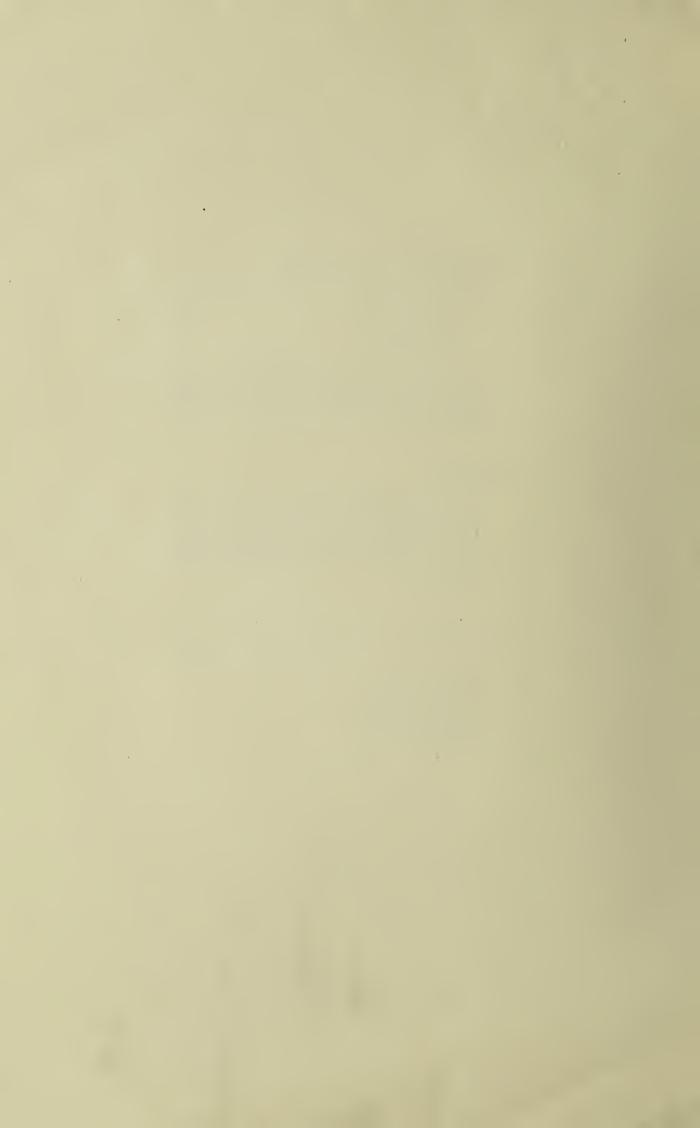
The methods of eradicating bed bugs, and ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses are as given in last year's report. No use is made in this district of hydrogen cyanide gas.

### 4. SCHOOLS.

There are 4 elementary schools, one of which being situated in an unsewered part of the district, is provided with pail closets. This school's water supply is from a well; the remaining 3 are supplied by the Company's mains. The sanitary arrangements are inspected from time to time. No cause for complaint was found during the year.

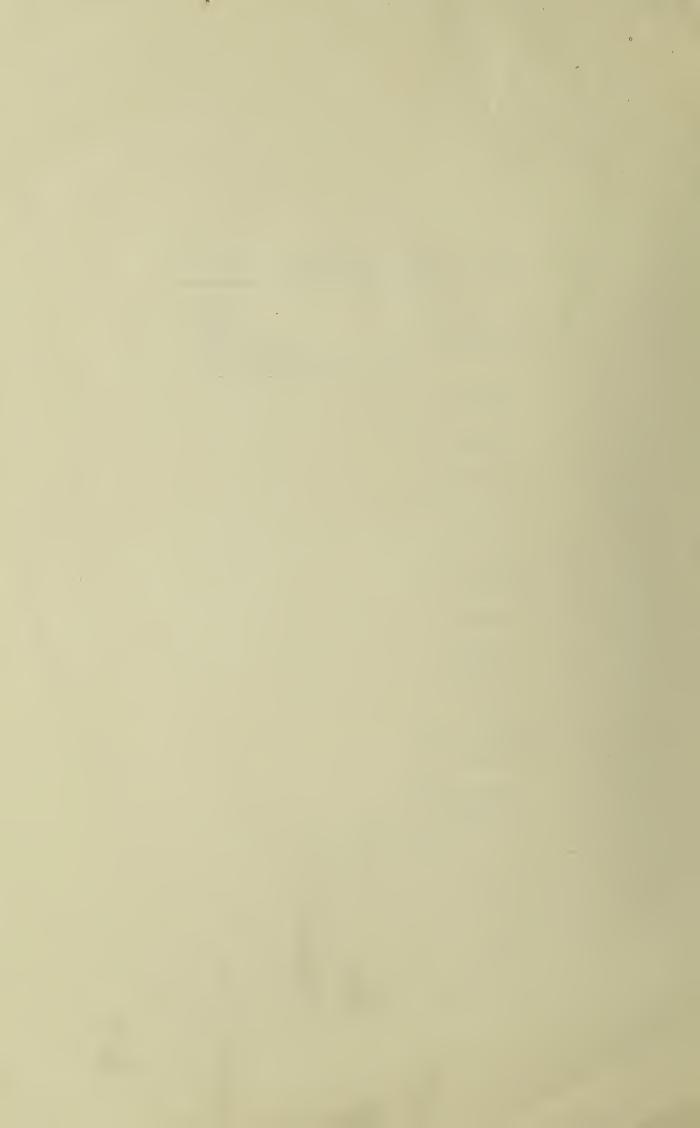
# FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS.

	Inspections		Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including factory laundries)	33	2	
Workshops (including workshop laundries)		2	
Workplaces (other tha Outworkers premise		_	_
Total	99	4	



# DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Nuisances under THE Public HEALTH ACTS	Number of Found	of Defects Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	No. of Offences in respect of which Pro- secutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	_	
Want of Ventilation	_	_		
Overcrowding		_		_
Want of drainage of floors	_	_	_	_
Other Nuisances	2	2	<u></u>	
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION				
Insufficient	3	3		_
Unsuitable or Defective	3	3		_
Not separate for sexes	1	1	_	_
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	1			_
Total	14	13	_	_

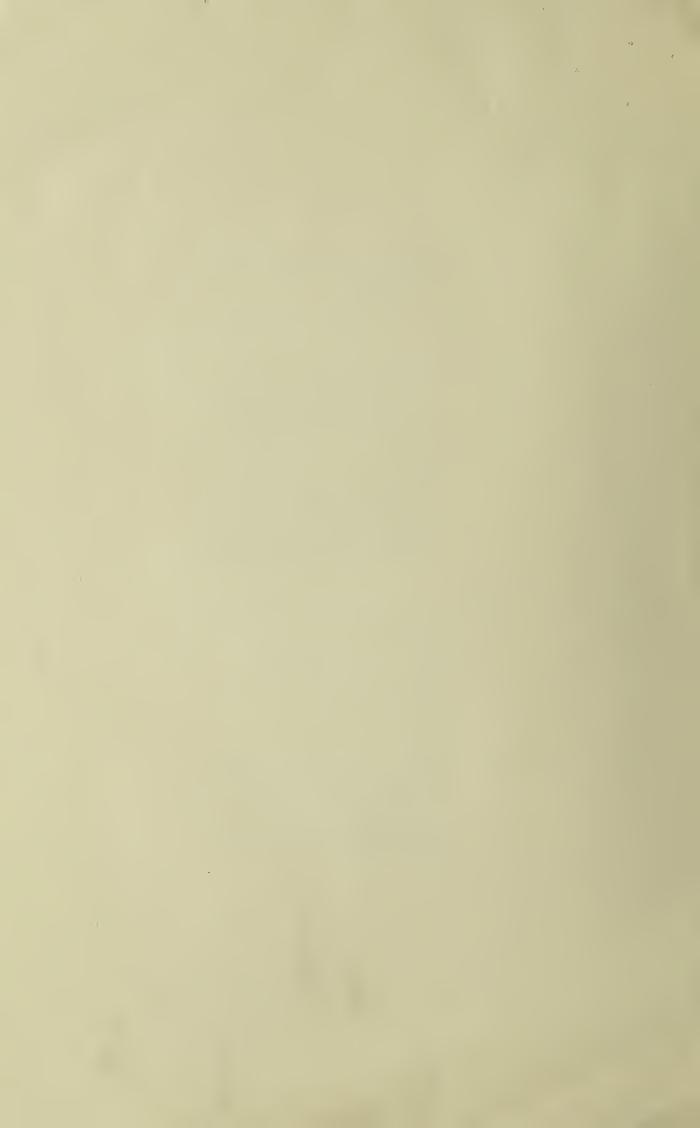


HOUSING.		
Inspectio	on of Dwelling-houses during the Year:	
	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) Number of inspections made for the purpose	109 388
2. (a) (b)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925  Number of inspections made for the purpose	38 157
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	<b>3</b> 8
	OF DEFECTS during the Year without Sell Notices.	rvice
2.	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	71
Action u	nder Statutory Powers during the Year.	
3. ( <i>a</i> )	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
	<ul> <li>(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs</li> <li>(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of</li> </ul>	4
(4)	formal notices.  (a) By owners  (b) By Local Authority in default of owners	4
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:  (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 23	4



		(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
		(a) By owners	4
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	_
	(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of Housing Act, 1936.	the
		(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	
		(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	
	(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the House Act, 1936.	sing
		(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	
		(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement	
		or room having been rendered fit	
OUSI	NG	ACT, 1936 (OVERCROWDING)	
(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	9
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	9
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	82
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	39
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling- houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps	27.1
(e)		for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to over- crowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	

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All houses which the overcrowding survey showed to be near the overcrowding level have been revisited. At the end of the year there were 9 houses in the District known to be overcrowded. Four cases of overcrowding were abated and 4 new cases occurred during the year so that the total number of overcrowded houses is unaltered.

The new cases are the result of births, or of children attaining the age of 10 years, and do not arise from hew lettings or sub-lettings.

The cases where overcrowding has been abated are of families whose numbers have been reduced by death, marriage of children, etc., with the exception of one case, where an overcrowded family was given a Council House. This family was not re-housed according to the standard laid down in the Act. It would not be possible to rehouse any of our overcrowded families in Council Houses on that standard.

All the overcrowded cases are of houses occupied by one family only. There are 3 families of 11 persons and 1 of 10 persons occupying Council Houses. The need is for a few four Bedroom Houses available at rents a working class family can afford to pay. Such houses are not likely to be provided by private enterprise.

#### INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### MILK SUPPLY.

In the district there are 7 registered cowsheds, 7 registered dairies, 7 persons registered as Purveyors of milk in sealed bottles or cartons only, and 2 Dairymen (roundsmen) retailing milk in the Urban District but not occupying premises here.

Dairymen holding licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1936 are as follows:

Producer of Tuberculin T	ested	Milk	• • •	1
Bottler of "	,,	,,		1
Dealers in ,,	22	"		2
Dealer in Tuberculin Tes	sted (C	Certified)	Milk	1
Licensed Pasteurisers	• • •			2
Bottlers of Accredited Mi	lk			2
Dealer in ,, ,	,		•••	1



Dealer in Pasteurised Milk	•••	3
Producers licensed by the County Country under the Accredited Milk Scheme		
not retailing milk as Accredited		3
nspections of Cowsheds during the year	•••	25
of Dairies		72

Whenever possible cowsheds are inspected at milking time and methods of production observed. Fewer visits were paid to cowsheds during the later months of the year because of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease.

One producer was written to for failure to clean and groom cows properly before milking. The general standard of cleanliness in cowsheds and methods of milking is good.

No serious cause for complaint as to the conditions under which milk is handled and stored in dairies arose throughout the year. An old dairy, to which objections have been made in the past, was closed and the business transferred to new premises.

#### EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR CLEANLINESS.

43 samples of graded and ungraded ("ordinary") milk were submitted to the County Laboratory at Ipswich for bacteriological examination.

Tuberculin Tested	5
Accredited	13
Pasteurised	13
Ungraded	11
Sample at Cowshed for biologexamination for tubercle ba	
	-
	43

l Pasteurised and l Accredited milk failed to comply with the prescribed standards. Follow-up samples were taken in each case and satisfactory results obtained.



Result of Examinations of Ungraded Milk.

	Organisms per ml.	Bacillus Coli in one-hundredth ml.	Result of Methylene Blue Test
1.	11,200	absent	not given
2.	9,600	absent	not given
3.	1,500	absent	Satisfied M.B.T.
4.	2,100	absent	***
5.	not given	absent	**
6.	not given	absent	**
7.	not given	absent	,,
8.	not given	absent	,,
9.	4,500	absent	,,
10.	3,200	absent	**
11.	8,000	absent	,,

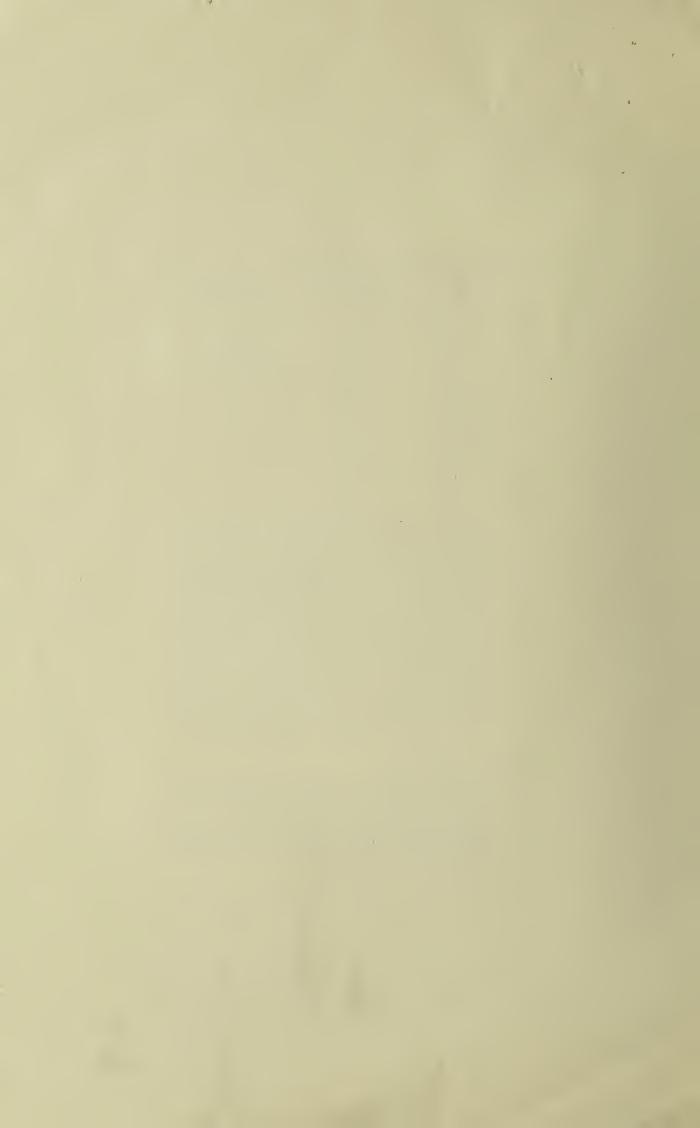
2 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for examination by the phosphatase test.

It will be noticed that in the earlier samples tested by the methylene blue test (adopted this year) the bacterial count was not given. I am glad it has been given in the later ones. In the methylene blue test there is no indication of the time taken over the reduction so that there is no means of telling by what degree the milk exceeded or fell short of the standard. Producers and dairymen do not only wish to know whether their milk is satisfactory but how it compares with other samples. The bacterial count makes such comparison simple. The above counts, all of ordinary milks, should be compared with the Old Grade A standard which permitted 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre and it will be seen that they attain a high standard of purity.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

There are 2 licensed and 3 registered slaughterhouses in the District. 1 slaughterhouse licence was not renewed this year, no application being made for it.

1,229 visits of inspection during slaughtering hours were made during the year. Every opportunity is taken to examine animals prior to slaughter.



# CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	, Pigs
Number killed (if known)	419		106	1230	3233
Number inspected	95%	_	95%	75%	100%
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcases condemned	_			_	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	_		12	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber-culosis		_	_	.97%	.83%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	1	_	_	_ ,	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			_	_	197
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis		_	_	_	.06%

# Particulars of Parts of Carcases or Organs Condemned.

	Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Tuberculous		•		
Heads	7			153
Livers	2		_	15
Mesenteries	1		_	42
Lungs	9	_	_	70
Non-Tuberculous				
Plucks	· —		_	2
Livers	8	12		16
Kidneys	_	_		1

Approximate total weight of meat condemned ... 3,332 lbs.



No cows, bulls or boars were slaughtered during the year. The local butchers deal exclusively in good class

Very little meat reaches the town without undergoing inspection at the place of slaughter. Such meat, usually pigs sent in from country slaughterhouses, is examined on its arrival here.

77 visits of inspection to butcher shops were made during

the year for this purpose.
All condemned meat is destroyed at the Council's refuse destructor.

No scheme authorising the Inspector to mark meat as inspected is in force in this District.

The use of the humane killer is compulsory on all classes of animals and this law is well observed. There has been no occasion to warn slaughtermen for neglect to use the captive bolt pistol. It is sometimes necessary to correct errors in its use, especially in the case of sheep which, if not shot in the correct manner, may undergo unnecessary suffering.

A spare humane killer is kept in the Sanitary Inspector's Office and loaned to any butcher whose own instrument is undergoing repair.

#### OTHER FOOD PREMISES.

#### FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Fishfrying is not a registered offence trade in the district. 51 visits were paid to these premises during the year. The Council have not yet made Bye Laws to regulate this business under the new powers given in the Public Health Act, 1936.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

The existence of an underground bakehouse was reported to the Public Health Committee during the year. At the moment of writing negotiations are in progress for the erection of a new bakehouse in place of the cellar premises now being used.

(4)

# CAMPS, BEACH HUTS, etc.

There are no residential camps in the district. 43 visits were paid to Beach Hut and Camping Sites during the year. The new powers given in the Public Health Act, 1936 do not appear to give the Council any greater control of Beach Huts.

#### SHELL FISH (MOLLUSCAN).

Whelks are obtained from Cobbold's Point and Shingle Street and winkles from the estuary of the Orwell. They are marketed locally and sent to London, Birmingham, Norwich and Southend.

The beds are not liable to pollution and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shellfish) Act, 1932. Winkles and whelks marketed in the district are chiefly derived locally. In conclusion I should like to express my pleasure in

In conclusion I should like to express my pleasure in associating with Dr. Conford in the presentation of his Report.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT GREENWOOD,

Sanitary Inspector.

28th January, 1938.

